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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 15,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Emperor William of Germany found turning down an American ambassador to be up-Hill work.

The coal strike is not likely to have an important effect on the coal situation owing to the fact that winter is over, but it may have a far-reaching influence on future conditions.

Vermont joins with Massachusetts in rejoicing over the growing prospects of the recovery of Governor Guild. The Bay State's executive has a host of admirers in the Green Mountain State.

The republicans of Vermont, who are avoiding a factional fight over the presidency can regard with complacency the bitter struggles in progress in Massachusetts and other States. Vermonters have a way of doing their own thinking without outside help, and it is well for both the Taft and anti-Taft managers that they recognize this fact and let us alone.

A WEAPON TO ELIMINATE ARMOR-ED SHIPS.

Just as Uncle Sam has reached a point where he can stand it to hear criticisms of his great battleships without wincing and has been willing to admit that the armor plate on such craft may be a trifle too low comes the startling announcement that a British inventor W. S. Simpson, has devised a weapon with such terrific velocity that it may render armor for ships obsolete and make speed the prime factor of success.

According to the London correspondent of the New York Sun Col. F. W. Maude in the April Contemporary Review describes a gun which "is in existence and can impart by the application of electricity an initial velocity of 30,000 feet a second to projectiles of all dimensions and which can be practically handled under war conditions and on board ship or in permanent defenses. Inasmuch as projectiles of 2,000 pounds weight lie fairly within these limits" the possibilities of this weapon are evident.

In a succeeding passage the writer declares that if the rule with velocities up to 2,500 feet a second, viz., that resistance increases as the square of velocity, holds good at the higher rates, then there is practically nothing to prevent these weapons from throwing shells from London to Paris or vice versa at the rate of a few thousand a day.

A reporter of the London Chronicle, who interviewed Col. Maude, assures critics that the greatest experts in the country have examined and witnessed the working of the model, and expressed their entire satisfaction with its practicability. He adds that Col. Maude does not hesitate to say that the results claimed are certain to be realized.

The fact that with this weapon it will be possible to give a projectile a velocity of 30,000 feet a second and upward, without smoke, flash or recoil, will ultimately compel all navies to abandon or materially modify their armor and devote their energies to the attainment of speed as the prime factor of success, even if it does not cause other changes now apparent.

A BAD DEFEAT FOR DAIRY INTERESTS.

In view of the struggle made by Vermont's representatives in both branches of Congress against oleomargarine for the protection of our dairy interests, it will be of interest to our readers to study the situation growing out of a recent decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York declaring it to be perfectly legal to sell uncolored oleomargarine in the Empire State, despite the provisions of existing laws directed against uncolored oleo. The court, in substance, says that if the law was designed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine on its own merits and not in imitation of butter, it is unconstitutional. The opinion was written by Judge Ingraham and

the entire bench of justices concurred in it.

The issue arises from the case of Archibald McAuley, a grocer, who, on October 22, sold to a police officer of the city of New York a package of oleomargarine, representing it as such, and it being uncolored. It was sent to the analyst and found to be just what it was represented. But on the theory of certain officials that oleomargarine, being an imitation of butter, was prohibited by law, McAuley was arrested and later brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, on which the merits of the issue have been tested.

The decision says that article 28 provides that "no person by himself, his agents or employees . . . shall sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of the section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this State or elsewhere"; and "any person manufacturing, selling, offering or exposing for sale any commodity or substance in imitation or semblance of butter the product of the dairy, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the agricultural law, whether he sells such commodity or substance as butter, oleomargarine or under any other name or designation whatsoever."

The court says that what would seem to be prohibited by this statute is the manufacture or sale of an article known as oleomargarine, or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter, made or manufactured out of or from any animal fat or vegetable oil not produced from unadulterated milk or cream of the same.

After citing certain previous court findings and also noting the provisions of the constitution as to a citizen's rights, the court proceeds in its legal discussion, declaring that "these constitutional principles were violated by an enactment which absolutely prohibited an important branch of industry for the sole reason that it competes with another and may reduce the price of an article of food for the human race."

TAX REFORM IN VERMONT.

It is evident from the declaration of principles announced by Lieut.-Gov. George H. Prouty in connection with his candidacy for the governorship including a demand for a remedy for the non-taxation of persons of considerable wealth as well as a subsequent announcement in relation to the results of the work of the commission on taxation appointed by Governor Proctor, that the question of tax reform is likely to figure prominently in the coming gubernatorial campaign as well as in the next session of the Legislature. The commission is to make a report to Governor Proctor, and it will remain for the State's lawmakers next fall to endeavor to institute tax reforms in the light of all developments.

The tax commission which has been in session at Montpelier this week has not completed its work, but the Journal says that while the report to be handed to Governor Proctor is not yet in shape and will not be given out to the State press until after it reaches the Governor, it is understood that the data which has been accumulated will logically result in the following recommendations:

First—The entire abolition of the vicious system of offset. This, in the opinion of every unprejudiced student of Vermont tax conditions, is the most serious evil that besets the whole problem. With offset abolished, taxation would speedily be re-adjusted, and a large amount of property that now escapes taxation would be reached.

Second—The honest taxation of all visible property, real and personal, the owner paying on his equity and the mortgageholder paying on the mortgage where it is recorded. There can be no defense of double taxation and examples of a property being taxed for its total value and also on the mortgage, while not as common as has been supposed, do exist and are a definite evil that ought to be remedied. The Journal believes that the commission will recommend the taxation of merely the equity and encumbrance on real estate.

Third—The enactment of stringent laws for the government of listers. The investigations of the commission have disclosed the most incredible conditions in every county of the State. Only a very small proportion of the lists examined were made out according to law. Many of them were not sworn to. Hundreds of them failed to show the necessary items to form any estimate of the taxpayer's real taxable property. This, too, is beside the frequent neglect of duty shown by imperfect and absurd appraisals, all of which tend to complicate and embarrass the careful study and remedy of taxation conditions.

It will be impossible, of course, to discuss the recommendations of the tax commission intelligently until they are printed in full so the public can see exactly the ground covered and understand their entire purport. In a general way, however, one can readily see that the abolition of the offset would render it impossible for taxpayers to contract indebtedness after April 1 and discharge the same after tax inventories are completed or resort to other subterfuges in connection with the offset system in order to dodge taxation.

now so often the case.

It is also certain that radical revision of legislation in relation to assessors and their work is a crying demand. The abuses of this branch of our tax machinery have long been generally evident.

Another matter which we have not seen discussed but which the commission should include in its investigation is the need of equalization of taxation in different towns. For example some towns are known to appraise real estate on an extremely low basis, far below its market value, and making their tax rate correspondingly high. This practice gives such towns a small grand list and enables them to dodge a certain part of what would be their fair share of State taxes for schools and highways which are a certain per cent on the grand list of the respective towns. Uniformity of appraisal in towns throughout the State is an urgent need. The law already meets this demand but it is practically a dead letter, owing to faulty provision regarding penalty.

Burlington bankers are unable to comprehend why the receivers of suspended banking institutions in New York should receive \$25.00 each for five months' work, as was the case with the three receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust company, which has just reopened for business. The fact that the law may allow five per cent, and that is only about half the sum the receivers might have legally drawn from the banking institution, is no answer whatever to the question. Laws that will allow or promote "indulging" of this character are based on wrong principles, and the people of the Empire State are becoming aroused to the necessity of amending existing laws so as to guard against such financial monstrosities as this.

THE RAILWAY BEAUTIFUL FOR VERMONT.

One of the noteworthy articles in the April number of the Century Magazine is entitled "The Railway Beautiful." It deals with a subject which as yet has attracted comparatively little attention in Vermont but which must speedily be taken into serious consideration by our railroads as well as by our people themselves. If the Green Mountain State is to become formidable in the competition between New England States for tourist travel and summer residents.

The article in question is generously illustrated with views of railway stations which have been rendered attractive in and of themselves as well as by means of their surroundings. The list includes handsome railroad stations at Chestnut Hill, Abundant, Wellesley Farms and Newton Highlands on the Boston & Albany railroad; at Montserrat and West Manchester on the Boston & Maine line; Scarsdale station on the Harlem division of the New York Central railway and other beautiful spots on lines outside of New England. The subject matter deals largely with the movement to make railroad stations and their surroundings neat and attractive no matter how inexpensive the structure may be, although attention is also devoted to the beautifying of railway lines in every possible way. This movement received its greatest impetus many years ago from the concerted efforts of the late H. H. Richardson, the architect of the Billings library at the University of Vermont and other famous structures, and the great landscape artist, the late Frederick Law Olmsted, who co-operated and set an example of station structures and improvement which has been widely followed by railroads in many parts of the country.

This does not mean that an immense sum must be spent at every point along the line and elaborate structures erected everywhere for station purposes. What Vermont traveler has not admired the attractive appearance of the station at Shelburne, and contrasted its beauty with the repulsive conditions existing at most other points on the Rutland road? The original cost of the Shelburne station was not large, but it is the care which it receives that counts.

Moreover it is not to be expected that Vermont's single track lines running through sparsely inhabited sections as a rule could afford to devote the sums to this work that are expended by railroads dotted with large commercial centers and industrial towns of considerable size. It does not follow, however, that this matter should be wholly neglected by our Vermont railroads, to their own detriment as well as of that of their patrons. Some slight attempt should be made to render stations attractive, at least it would be possible to greatly improve conditions generally prevailing at most stations without large outlay.

The author shows that great railways as a rule very naturally lay stress on the attractiveness of the scenery along their lines; they spend enormous sums in the production of circulation of literature to draw attention to the attractions their routes afford, and yet entirely overlook or ignore the fact that few things make more unfavorable impression on tourists than glimpses of tumble-down way stations and barn-like, grimy and forbidding station structures at the principal stations.

The writer emphasizes the fact that where a railway passes through a town, the community usually presents its least attractive aspect. The noise, smoke, dust and cinders render property bordering on the railway line undesirable for residence purposes; and

it is consequently left to the occupancy of cheap tenements with unkempt backgrounds or factories which pay little attention to attractive surroundings.

As a matter of fact it is for the direct interest of the railway as well as the community itself that the place make an agreeable first impression on strangers. Through favorable impressions of a town strangers are often moved to form business connections with its people or to take up a residence therein. It is consequently of the greatest importance that the railroad station and its surroundings be made as attractive as possible under the circumstances.

In this connection it will be helpful to study what the author of the Century article says about the work of one railroad in contending against the neglect and general behind-the-times effect which has been one of the great obstacles to progress in the South. The management of this railway, aware how heavily its possibilities were handicapped by such conditions, set out to improve them. It recognized that the value of its property was dependent upon the character of the tributary population and the progress of the towns along its lines, that development for communities meant increased earnings for itself.

A broad scheme of development was therefore adopted by this railroad's management. An industrial agent was appointed and his duty was to help promote industrial enterprises at all points along the line. Another move was to promote the organization of local improvement associations wherever possible. The agents in each town co-operated with the local association, and the company did its part by improving the surroundings of its stations with tree-planting and planting of flowers. The example thus set led to marked improvement of home surroundings. The schools became enlisted in the work of improvement and whole communities soon showed the effect of this policy in new growth and development, with a corresponding increase in the business and profits of the railroad. The work was carried in other directions also, but this far the Vermont railroads could readily follow the example of this southern line.

It is for the different communities along the various railroads in Vermont to make a beginning in this work as well as for the railroad managers and employees to become actively interested in the movement. We cannot hope to truly flourish as a summer resort until we put thought and effort into the matter. We cannot expect repulsive looking stations or untidy boarding houses and hotels to hold, much less to attract, people. We must have pleasant surroundings. We cannot bank too heavily on what nature has done for us in beautiful lakes and mountain scenery. A dilapidated railroad station and yard, or an untidy habitation for visitors may counteract the beauty of landscape and drive visitors away.

Why should not this work begin in Burlington for the Champlain valley?

VERMONT'S NEW SENATOR.

J. W. Stewart Finds Many Old Acquaintances in Washington.

Washington, March 31.—The senator-elect from Vermont, ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, arrived in this city on Saturday night, March 28, and took rooms at the Arlington Hotel. This morning he called at the White House to see the President, who has known him very intimately through his son. Before Mr. Stewart entered the President's office, Mr. Roosevelt caught sight of him and hurried out saying, "By George, I am glad to see you." This was only the sample of the cordial greetings which are being showered upon Governor Stewart by all. He seems to be an old acquaintance of ever in Congress. As he entered the Senate chamber with Senator Dillingham yesterday noon, senators from all parts of the floor hastened over to greet him. Many of them were serving with him when he was in the House of Representatives. Especially cordial greetings were offered by Senators Allison, Stephenson, Nelson, Depew, Carter, Lodge and Smoot.

While the Vermont senators, Dillingham and Stewart, were the center of interest on the Senate floor, the galleries were literally crowded with Vermonters from all parts of the State. The public galleries were full of Vermonters early and through the kindness of Senator Dillingham the senators' gallery was opened to many of them. Probably 300 Vermonters witnessed the ceremony when Governor Stewart took the oath.

Senator Dillingham moved that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with and took the floor to present the credentials of Gov. Stewart. The credentials, signed by Gov. Proctor, were read and then Senator Dillingham escorted Gov. Stewart to the Vice-President's desk to take the oath of office. It was very fitting that so many Vermonters should witness the ceremony, for any Vermonters must have thrilled with pride to see those two grand men walk arm in arm to the desk, and stand before the Vice-President, while Gov. Stewart, with hand uplifted, swore to uphold the constitution of the United States. And all felt that Vermont was more than holding her enviable rank in the Senate chamber, that the seats of her Collamers, Morrills, Edmunds, and Proctors, were most worthily filled, and that the welfare of the State was in the best of hands. Senator Stewart than, at 10:10 p. m., took his seat, which is on the extreme democratic side of the chamber. Later the two senators from Vermont lunched together, at the capitol; and last night Senator Stewart dined with Senator Dillingham at the Cochran.

FULL OF VERMONTERS.

The city is full of Vermonters. Yesterday morning Senator Dillingham called at several of the hotels to greet the various parties stopping there and he has taken utmost pains to see that the friends from the home State were given the freedom of the city. Monday afternoon at two o'clock, Senator Dillingham escorted a party of 250 to the White House, where he presented them to President Roosevelt.

SENATORIAL SUCCESSION

How the Matter is Viewed in Washington—What is Said of Congressman Foster.

(From the Washington Post.)

In appointing former Gov. Stewart and refusing to acknowledge former Gov. C. S. Page's claims, Gov. Fletcher Proctor is understood to have practically assured the selection by the Legislature of Representative D. J. Foster, of the First Vermont district; at least, that is the way members of Congress from New England figured it out yesterday.

Mr. Stewart was not in any sense an active candidate for the appointment, nor was Mr. Foster. But Mr. Page was a very active candidate, on the ground of his own fitness and the fact that he had appointed the father of the present governor to the Senate to succeed Senator Edmunds. Now that the Governor has turned him down, he is regarded as practically out of the race, for the reason that he was defeated by Mr. Foster in a bitter contest for the nomination for Congress and is said to be no stronger politically than he was then. The Legislature will meet the first Wednesday in October and select a successor to the late Senator Proctor, and the senator thus chosen will take his seat next December; therefore, Senator Stewart, who will be the oldest member of the Senate, will serve only until Congress adjourns, probably about the middle of May.

FOSTER EXPECTED IT.

Congressman Foster stated that he was not at all surprised at the course Gov. Proctor had taken. In fact, he was rather prepared for the news. He said that he had not attempted to secure any endorsements nor had he communicated with Gov. Proctor in any way with reference to his candidacy until some days ago, when he received a letter from Gov. Proctor, saying that he would like to talk the situation over with the congressman. With reference to that interview, Mr. Foster said:

"At the very beginning of our visit I told Gov. Proctor that I did not ask him to appoint me to succeed his father; that while he could not fail to know how highly I would prize a commission from him to succeed his father, I appreciated the embarrassment of his position, and I would not add to that embarrassment by asking for an appointment. I told him that I knew from many conversations with Senator Proctor that it was his earnest desire that the people of Vermont should have a full and free opportunity to select his successor through their Legislature, and that I knew of no better way of showing my respect for Senator Proctor's wishes than to refrain from asking for an appointment which if bestowed upon me would, in the minds of many people, give me a distinct advantage before the Legislature next October. If I am eventually chosen to succeed Senator Proctor it will be solely because of such merits as my candidacy may possess."

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER'S CALIBER.

(From the Vergennes Enterprise.)

We rise to remark that the editorial statement of the Brattleboro Reformer to the effect that Congressman D. J. Foster is not of senatorial calibre is an unfair argument and an unjust allusion to a public official who has well established his reputation as a national lawmaker. Perhaps the contemporary residing in the other district is not aware of the efficient services of Congressman Foster, but his constituents in this district are too familiar with his excellent work for us to waste a line of space in lauding his praises. The interests of the people of this district have been represented in a perfectly satisfactory manner from the very day Congressman Foster took his seat, and his record in Congress reflects credit to himself and honor to this State.

THE SENATORSHIP AND PUBLICITY.

(From the Bellows Falls Times.)

"Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page's candidacy seems to be gaining strength without much publicity. Congressman Foster's candidacy is getting plenty of publicity but its strength is as yet a negligible quantity."—Brattleboro Reformer.

Page's candidacy has received columns where Foster's has received paragraphs. If this is not publicity, what is it?

"WHO'S WHO" CHANCES IN VERMONT.

(From the Barre Times.)

"Vermont and New Hampshire are about ship and tack in size, population and representation in this year's 'Who's Who,' where Vermont has 22 natives and eighty residents, to New Hampshire's 250 natives and 122 residents."—Concord Monitor.

It will be noted in the "Who's Who" representation that while the two States are nearly equal in the total number of names, New Hampshire leads by quite a margin in the number of those who are still residents of that State. Whereas, only one-fifth of Vermont's names, considered worthy of a place in the book, are those of present residents of Vermont. Yet there surely ought to be as much chance for Vermonters to gain renown in their own State as for New Hampshire people in theirs. The advantage of opportunities does not lie in favor of New Hampshire. Let those who yearn for "Who's Who" fame try it in Vermont, and let the failures here seek success elsewhere.

SPRINGTIME AND JOYTIME.

Springtime laughter is rippling in the brooks; The robins are a nesting in all the shady nooks; The boys are gleefully creeping on their way to school; A longing for a fish line and the old swimming pool.

Springtime fancies are surging through the blood; And youthtime is a calling to hie us to the wood; The buds are bursting bondage on their way to bloom; A waiting of their fragrance to drive away the gloom.

Springtime breezes are smoothing from the brow; The troubles all so weary from back there until now; Hats off, my comrades, never mind the graying hair; 'Tis joytime and 'tis boytime, just rushing through the air.

Springtime, dreamtime, it never counts the years; 'Tis youthtime for us old 'uns, with all our cares and fears; We boys are softly stealing along life's beaten path; A longing for a chance, just to 'scape the Master's wrath.

—Mrs. Franklin Hall.



Off with the Old-on with the NEW

Amatite

ROOFING

Better Than Shingles

THOUSANDS of people buy shingles for their roofs rather than face the prospect of painting a ready roofing every year or two.

Shingles are expensive, but they are actually cheaper during ten years than a ready roofing which needs frequent painting to keep it free from leaks.

Amatite roofing costs less than half as much as shingles and does not need painting either. It is easier to lay and will give years of long hard service without any care.

Amatite has a real mineral surface. That's why it needs no painting. Once laid on your roof your building has real protection.

Amatite is easier to lay than ever this year. The liquid cement for the laps does not require heating before use. A three-inch smooth margin is left at the edge of the sheet so that the laps will be tight fitting and easily cemented. The large headed nails which we furnish save fussing with caps, which rust easily.

Amatite is up to date. Send for a Sample and look it over. You'll never buy any other. Price \$3.50 per roll of 100 square feet. L. B. Boston.

National Coal Tar Co.,
207 Franklin St., Boston.

WILD HORSES IN THE WEST

Thousands of these Animals Roaming Through Forest Reserves and on Plains.—A Great Problem.

Wild horses by the thousands are overrunning the government national forests of Nevada and neighboring States, and the authorities in Washington are besieged with petitions from stockmen and farmers begging them to put a stop to the nuisance, says the New York Tribune.

A recent dispatch from Reno conveyed the intelligence that there are fifteen thousand of the untamed beasts upon the Toiyabe, Toiyabe and Monitor forest reserves in Lander county alone, and that orders have been received by the forest rangers to begin a systematic war of extermination upon them. This dispatch, although twisted as to facts, does not exaggerate the number of horses now supposed to be roaming at large in the districts mentioned. As a matter of probable truth there are a good many more than fifteen thousand wild horses in Nevada and the neighboring States, and every herd is a nest of the owners of vegetation and domestic stock.

The part of the Reno telegram which is not true is that relation to the orders sent from Washington. Neither the forest rangers nor any other employees of the government have been told to destroy the horses, and unless they do receive such orders they will confine their energies to fencing crops from the trespassing animals or rounding them up when they appear and threaten damage to the crops. Indeed, if half the stories brought to the capital are true, all the rangers in Uncle Sam's service would have little chance of destroying the big herds that are roaming over the western States.

Within the past few years they have increased to such an extent that in many localities they are classed as "vermin" with wolves, wild cats and grizzlies, and every man's rifle is turned against them. No fence is strong enough to stop these horses, and when they appear in force they have even been known to knock down and kill cows and calves. After such visitation from a herd the ranchman is likely to mourn the loss of his domestic horses, and it requires only a few days' association with their new companies for the best broken animals to become as wild as their domestic comrades.

A study of the wild horse problem brings to light many interesting facts about the animals. The Legislature of Nevada, it seems, passed a law many years ago specifically allowing hunters to shoot wild horses and to sell their hides for what they could get in the open market. The law opened the way to a new and unusual industry, and many men found the killing of wild horses very profitable. Besides the work was exciting and gave the business the added zest of sport.

As time went on and the business of killing these "outlaws" (as the wild

horses were often termed) on the ranges assumed greater and greater proportions, stockmen found that the professional hunters were, in many cases, abusing their rights and were killing branded and shod horses. This put an end to the business, for complaint of the stockmen the Nevada Legislature promptly repealed the law. It is estimated that 15,000 animals were killed during the time that the law was in force. This figure gave the basis for last week's story.

The report, however, has had little effect, for the wild horse question has grown to be as serious in the last few years as it was when the Nevada Legislature was forced to enact the old law. The United States forest service has not given orders for the killing of a single horse because it has no right to do so. The forest officers of the Nevada national forests realize how bad conditions are, and will do anything to assist the stockmen to put down the nuisance.

Any one who really discovers an effective method to settle this problem will have done a great service for the stockmen of every State west of the Missouri river. As an old and experienced stockman, now in the employ of Uncle Sam, said of this wild horse problem: "Theoretically it seems a very simple matter to handle, but practically it is quite the reverse." On the ranges of many of the national forests the supervisors have been at their wits' ends for several years trying to devise a method to meet the difficulty. Apparently an entirely satisfactory method can not be found because of the inadequate extra laws now on the books in the different States. Under the circumstances, the following plan has been recommended to meet the conditions in the national forests:

"If the presence of the horses is seriously damaging the national forest range and public sentiment favors such action, the supervisor may, upon petition of a majority of the permittees of a grazing district, allow the horses to be gathered and disposed of according to the State or Territorial laws. In such cases the forest service will, upon recommendation from the supervisor, cooperate in the construction of corrals or fences for the purpose of containing the horses."

"Forest officers may drive unpermitted horses from the national forests at any time, but if the owners of the horses are known and ownership acknowledged the owner should be allowed to adjust the matter by paying the grazing fee. If he refuses to apply for a permit, then a trespass charge should be brought against him and the case conducted according to instructions."

HOW TO USE A SPOON.

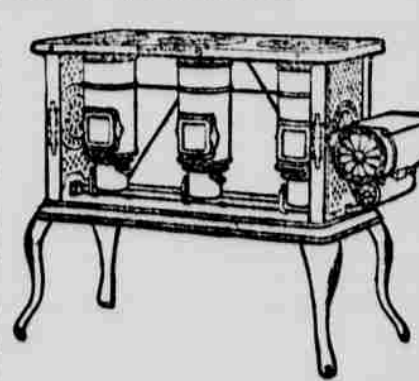
Miss Freshlight—I'm sure I don't encourage that young Mr. Hankinson, but he insists on being spoony. What ought I to do?

Her Chaplain—Move him from you, my dear. That is the correct usage in society.—Chicago Tribune.

Accidents will happen, but the best-regulated families keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for such emergencies. It soothes the pain and breaks the hurt.

Put This Stove in Your Kitchen

It is wonderfully convenient to do kitchen work on a stove that's ready at the instant wanted, and out of the way the moment you're done. Such a stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. By using it you avoid the continuous overpowering heat of a coal fire and cook with comfort, even in dog-days. The



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is so constructed that it cannot add perceptibly to the heat of a room; the flame being directed up a retaining chimney to the stove top where it is needed for cooking. You can see that a stove sending out heat in but one direction would be preferable on a hot day to a stove radiating heat in all directions. The "New Perfection" keeps a kitchen uniformly comfortable. Three sizes, fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp is the ideal lamp for family use—safe, convenient, economical and a great light giver. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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